Contaminated drinking water in rural areas

†977. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey in regards of non-availability of drinking water and contaminated drinking water in villages;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) the reasons for failure in providing clean drinking water despite of commencing of scheme to provide pure drinking water in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A survey of all habitations and the status of drinking water supply was carried out by all States in 2003. As per the coverage status reported by the States in 2003 and validated by Indian Institute of Public Administration, there were 2,47,943 Not Covered (NC), 3,89,409 Partially Covered (PC) and 8,69,997 Fully Covered (FC) habitations. Each habitations is to be supplied the stipulated norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). However, coverage status is a dynamic one. Fully Covered habitations slip back to Partially Covered or Not Covered status due to various factors, *viz.*, sources going dry due to lowering of ground water table, sources becoming quality affected, systems outliving their lives, systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance, increase in population etc. Under Bharat Nirman, it is envisaged to cover all the uncovered as well as slipped back habitations in a period of four years starting from 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Modernisation programme for national land records

978. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated national land records modernisation programme in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR). The NLRMP was approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.08.2008. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the conclusive titling system with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country.

The activities to be supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, updating of land records including mutation records, completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, digitization of maps,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.